VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0551604

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mrinalika Rathore

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has had a rich theatrical tradition with theatre imbibing both religion and social spirit of its time.

Theatrical traditions reflect ideals & emotions of society

① Sanskrit theatre during Guptas highlights cultural ethos & division of society

(eg) Different languages used by different castes & gender.

② Religion is reflected in theatrical tradition

(eg) Mudiyettu represents a tradition of Goddess Kali.

③ Highlight tradition of authority and complexities of ruling

(eg) Bhasa's plays highlight this.

(4.) Reflect various emotions like Vibhatsa, prem, anger etc

(eg) Seen in theatre integrated with Bharatnatyam

(5) Also reflect mood of the time

(eg) most Gupta plays were comedy & never tragedy.

Reflect individual's role in community.

(1) Caste role of person shown in plays -

(eg) Nanjiyara Nambiar caste

(2) Women shown as docile and within household while men shown as warriors

(eg) Ramayana Theatre

(3) Gender roles reinforced with women seen as beauty objects

(eg) Shakuntala of Kalidasa.

Thus, theatre played an important role in Indian society and in present times we are seeing revival of this ancient tradition among youth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa constructed around 5th-6th century BCE is an ancient monument of national importance in Madhya Pradesh.

Historical and architectural importance of Sanchi Stupa

1. Constructed during Mauryan age, it has ancient relics of Buddha.

2. Has wooden architecture, enhanced with stone torans added during Shungas - shows evolution of construction materials

3. Highlights cultural symbolism in Buddhism with symbols like horse, bull finding place - thus rich source of religion

4. Contributions by Mauryas, Shungas and even Kanvas, makes Stupa a rich source of

history of rulers.

(5) Inspired from vedic stupas, architecture of Stupa inspired future ones like Bhartut Stupa during Gupta Age.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inspiration of Sanchi Stupa to future architecture

(1) Inspired future stupas like those found in Amravati

(2) Temple architecture during Gupta times inspired by stupas
(eg) Pradakshina Path in Dashavatar Temple.

(3) Inspired future construction of tombs during Sultanate as well
(eg) Rounded structure of tombs having resemblance with stupa.

(4) British took ue from stupas & integrated its architecture in Indo-Gothic architecture
(eg) Double domes & upturned domes in Parliament.

Thus Sanchi Stupa was an architectural marvel & currently part of UNESCO World Heritage Site list.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh often celebrated as a youth icon symbolizes the revolutionary spirit present in Indian National Movement.

He made a real breakthrough in

Revolutionary ideology

① Inspired by socialist ideology, he stood for end to all forms of exploitation

② Revolutionary ideology can be seen in violent struggle as an instrument to inspire youth.
(eg) Bomb on Central Legislative Assembly

③ Stood for equality for all and human freedom (eg) mentioned in Prison Notebooks of Bhagat Singh.

Goals of Revolution

① Aimed to established a socialist republic

in India.

(eg) Behind reformation of Hindustan Socialist Rebublic Association

(2) Aimed a free India where Indians rule Indian

(eg) Spoke about it before courts multiple time

(3) Aimed to inspire youth to take part in revolutionary struggle and ultimate equality

(eg) formation of Punjab Nojawan Bharat Sabha

Forms of Revolutionary Struggle

(1) Adopted the form of heroic actions to inspire youth for violent overthrow of British Raj

(eg) Saunders Murder.

(2) Registered protest via writings and leaflets.

(eg) Magazines & newsletters written & prison manuals compiled as Prisonnotes.

(3) Used speeches and poems to inspire youth and to move beyond cultural rigidity

Thus Bhagat Singh inspired Indian youth and continues to inspire current generation in fight against oppression.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Restoration played a crucial role in restoring the pride of Japan during late medieval times and helped it build self reliance.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration

1. economic uncertainity & inequality under monarchy.
2. Political subjugation among rising power of other nations.
3. Rising capitalism outside Japan.
4. corruption & feudalism

Meiji Restoration play a significant role in Japanese Growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) United Japan as one nation

(2) Economic self reliance and adoption of capitalism in Japan.

(3) Increasing interaction with world.

(4) Skilling & education for locals which contributed in future growth as advanced nation.

(5) Political advancement.

(6) Restoration of pride & contribution to cultural ethos of Japan.

Thus, Japan's journey to advancement was partly a result of Meiji restoration and currently aging Japan needs an assertive transformation like that again.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has always been a nation according to nationalists like Aurobindo while moderates like Surendra Nath Banerjee believe India was a nation in making.

Thus there are various basis of Indian Nationalism :

① Common history : Since ancient ops Indus civilization to Indian National Movement

② Shared cultural ethos : All religions & cultures imbibe spirit of unity & common brotherhood (eg) Sufhikul (Islam), Vasudhaiva kutumbkam (Hinduism)

③ Common languages : 46% of population speaks Hindi & most languages have

origin in Sanskrit & Telugu.

(4) United Political Structure : Federal country with a central government

(5) Integrated Judiciary : Supreme Court (Art. 124)

(6) Constitution : Preamble & fundamental rights common to all citizens.

(7) Single citizenship

(8) Freedom of movement across country (Art 19)

Threats to Nationhood

- Communalism
  - (eg) Delhi Riots 2020
- Egoistic Regionalism
  - (eg) Son of soil doctrine - Maharashtra
- Ethnic violence
  - (eg) Seen in Manipur recently
- External Threat
  - (eg) Pakistan's cross border terrorism
- Economic challenge & inequality (top 1% own 77% - Oxfam)

Way forward

- Cooperation through National Integration Council
- Initiatives like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
- Accelerated implementation of social welfare schemes like MGNREGA

Thus, if India has to see the vision of AMRIT KAAL come true, it must unite.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India produces significant number of generic drugs and has earned the title of "Pharmacy of the world".

Key factors behind growth of Pharmaceutical Industry.

(1) Natural flora supporting herbal drugs
(eg) Pharmaceutical industries in Himachal pradesh.

(2) Favourable government policy for indigenous production
(eg) Production linked Incentive Scheme

(3) Favourable internal as well as external market - India largest world population & largest exporter to Africa

(4) Land Acquisition made easy due to Government's focus on ease of Doing Business.

(5) easy finance due to well institutionalised banking structure.

(6) Medical tourism in India.

Significance for Economy & Public Health

(1) Huge employment generation by these industries.

(2) Formation of Agglomeration economies.

(3) Attract FDI (100% allowed)

(4) Low Generic medicines through PMJ Jan Aushadhi Yojana support public health.

Thus pharma industry play a crucial role in India's Vision of 2030, and must be encouraged.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tropical cyclones are a feature of tropical regions generated due to warm temperature & low pressure condition

Bay of Bengal (BoB) traditionally has lot of tropical cyclones much more than Arabian Sea (AS) because:

(1) Large amount of water influx due to rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga etc.

(2) Heating of Bay of Bengal due to El-Nino

(3) Easterly winds bring with them a lot of moisture.

(4) Cyclones from Pacific Ocean also get transferred to Bay of Bengal region.

(5) Bay of Bengal & low vertical wind shear

Reasons for Decrease in frequency of cyclones

(1) Climate Change changing weather patterns

(2) Weakening water circulation AMOC affection

(3) Rivers water flow reduced due to water stress & high demand of urbanization

Thus adequate steps must be taken to preserve natural monsoon cycle as well as rehabilitation measures for cyclone affected regions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are landforms formed due to eruption of magma as lava due to convectional currents inside earth's mantle.

Destructive nature of volcanos

→ Destructive eruption affecting life & livelihood
(eg) Mt Fujiyama Japan

→ Pollution caused by high CO_2 released.

→ Cold aerosols released

→ Toxic chemicals affecting land around.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Critical for existence of human life

→ Volcanic ash good for fields

→ Cooling effects reduces impact of global warming

→ Basaltic volcanoes behind land formations (eg) Deccan Traps India

→ Volcanoes also behind major land formations of countries (eg) Indonesian archipelago result of volcanic activity.

Thus, volcanos play a critical life for the human existence.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to an ideology that encourages people of a ~~nation~~ region to assert for their regional demands.

Relative Deprivation behind regionalism

→ Intra regional issues
(eg) Vidarbha from Maharashtra due to poor economic growth

→ Son of soil doctrine
(eg) MNS movement due to lack of employment

→ Left wing extremism due to poverty & regional deprivation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other factors

1. Political agendas
2. Linguistic or religious aspirations (Khaliste)
3. Historical factors (NE)

Way forward

1. Consensus Oriented Approach
2. Accomodative Regionalism
3. Spirit of Tribal Panchsheel

Must be handled with a democratic approach.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Education is the most vital tool that will lead Indian nation towards progress and help reap demographic dividend

Rising cases of Bullying & School Violence

(1) Affect mental health of students

(2) Corporal punishment - affect motivation to study

(3) Teachers become fear mongers instead of mentors.

(4) Peer-Peer learning Impacted

Suggestion to deal with cases

(1) Encourage moral learning along with books.

(2) Encourage interactions of students from diverse communities

(3). Build life skills of empathy in students

(4) Teacher training to reduce corporal punishment (eg NISHTHA

Thus adequate steps must be taken in line with SDG-4

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom flourished during medieval and early modern times of India leaving behind rich cultural tradition.

Role played in cultural & historical identity of North east India

① Vaishnavite culture in North east is an inheritance from Ahom rule.

② Festivals & dance formations also inspired by Ahom culture
(eg) Manipuri dance having religious influence.

③ Political integration of Assam & neighbouring areas. Resultant of Ahom's rule.

④ Military tradition and sense of

patriotism in North East result of Ahom rule.

(eg) Role of Borphukan celebrated in contemporary India.

(5) Preservation of indigenous culture in North East against foreign invasions

(eg) fought mughal invasion as well as British.

Legacy of Ahom kingdom in current times

(1) Many languages in North East like Assamese inspired from them.

(2) Dressing culture including traditional shawls & scarfs

(3) Unites North East with whole of India in historical journey towards freedom.

(4). Bravery of soldiers like Borkhelphan continues to inspire current soldiers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Tombs of Ahom rulers found in Assam form are historical legacy for their unique formation & architecture.

(5) Military strategies used by them in tough terrain of North east during war with Mughals inspired current armed forces.

Thus, Ahom kingdom has a rich legacy. However, it is important to recognise that ~~Ahom~~ North east is a diverse region with multiple tribes.

Nonetheless, Ahom rule has a historical heritage which must be preserved & celebrated in line with Article 48 of Indian Constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian national movement from 1857 to 1947 has a rich history with various classes of society playing unique role at different stages.

Capitalist class represents those who stood for ownership of property and land to run indigenous business.

Varying positions of capitalist class throughout national movement

(1) During revolution of 1857, not very integrated as a force, but those who were stayed away since war aimed to restore feudal order as per them.

(2) Swadeshi Movement of 1905 saw widespread participation due to focus on indigenous production and boycott of foreign products.

(eg) Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company established.

(3) During Non Cooperation Movement of 1919, stayed ambivalent initially due to participation of workers; but later on call of Gandhi many joined

(eg) Ambalal Sarabhai - friend of Gandhi (mill owner)

(4) Post 1920, socialist influence in Congress (Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Socialist Party) distanced from Congress.

(5) Formation of workers organizations & trade unions like AITUC & Bharat Mill

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hands Association also reduced their support and participation in national movement

(6) Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 saw participation of small capitalists due to push for indigenous salt production but large capitalists stayed away

(7) Quit India Movement (1942) – Most of the capitalists sought stability for business thus stayed away

(8) Post Quit India Movement : Indigenous capitalist class sought indigenous production and support of Congress in growth. Thus they supported planned economy

(eg) Bombay Plan 1944 JRD Tata etc.

The legacy of capitalist class continues till today with many today contributing to national growth journey in line with Gandhi's trusteeship theory as seen in working of Infosys & Tata group.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press is called the fourth pillar of democracy in contemporary times. It played an instrumental role in Indian freedom struggle as well.

Evolution of Press in India

(1) Serampore press was established by Danish during 17th century for commercial purposes

(2) Gradual adoption of press by other colonial powers to dissipitate their ideas.

(4) Britishers using press to spread ideology of white man's burden.

(3) First newspaper ~~was~~ came out by a Britisher in ~~18th~~ 19th century.

(4) Gradual adoption of press by indigenous leaders for spreading reformatory ideas

(eg) Balshastri Jambhekar known for writing in Marathi for widowremarriage.

(eg) Raja Ram Mohal Roy & Brahmo Samaj's Indian Mirror.

(5) Adoption in nationalist struggle.

(eg) Gandhi writing in Young India

(6) Repressive Acts on Press like Vernacular Press Act

(7) Modern India - free press independent to voice opinion in line with Article 19 under Press council of India

Instrumental [Repressive Policies of British]

Various laws passed during British time to control press, for instance:

(1.) Press Regulation Act

(2) Vernacular Press Act known as Black Act

(3.) Press regulation Act guidelines along with section 124A of IPC (eg) Tilak imprisoned for writing in Mahratta

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nonetheless, press played an instrumental role in various stages of Indian freedom struggle :

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) During Swadeshi Movement (1905), various 'patrikas' & 'nationalist articles' written by leaders inspire young population.
(eg) Tilak's Kesari

(2) Home Rule League Movement in 1916 also used press to organise people
(eg) Annie Besant's Commonweal

(3) Non Cooperation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement saw rise of vernacular press
(eg) Amritbazar Patrika, Gandhi's Young India, Press highlighting DANDI MARCH

(4) Revolutionary groups also used press
(eg) Kal - magazine used to inspire revolutionary ideas.

(5) During Quit India Movement & post that, press brought awareness of colonial exploitation

Thus throughout national movement press played a crucial role and continues to inspire current media especially amidst media scandals & paid news rise.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are unique landforms described by distinct dryness and lack of rainfall in topography.

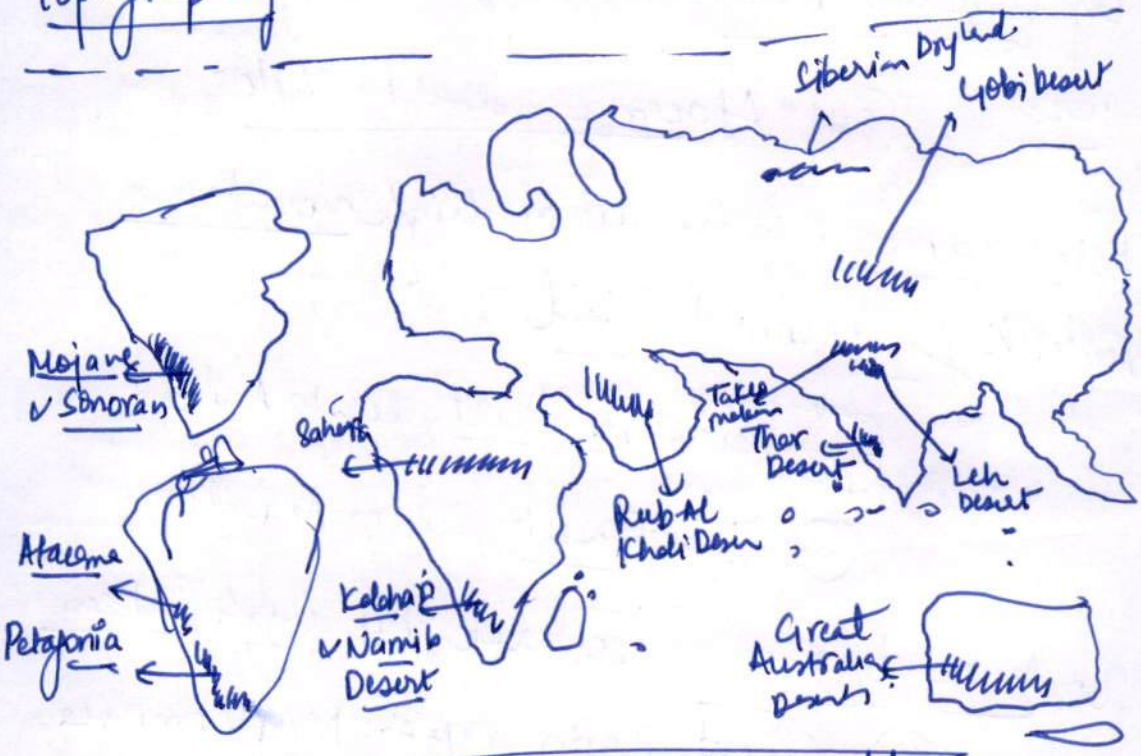

Fig: Some deserts of the world

Factors behind formation of Different Deserts

① Sub tropical high pressure area restricting convection of winds & rainfall
(eg.) Sahara Desert

② Cold water currents inducing high

pressure on western coast of continents.

(eg) (1) Mojave & Sonoran due to California ~~current~~ current

(2) Australian desert due to West Australian Current

(3) Off shore trade winds shedding all rainfall on western coast resulting in dry region in west (eg) Atacama desert - Chile

(4) Rainshadow region due to high mountains restricting inflow of wind

(eg) (1) Patagonia desert due to Andes

(2) Thar Desert due to Aravalis.

(5) Continental region covered by high plateau

(eg) (1) Great Basin region. North America.

(2) Leh Desert - India.

(3) Gobi Desert - China.

Thus various reasons play a role behind formation of deserts with desertification getting further accelerated due to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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anthropological reasons of destroying mountains and climate change reducing rainfall.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Brief Account of landforms found in Deserts

(1) Sandbars like Barchans & ~~too~~ parallel Sand dunes - mostly crescent shaped formation

(2). erosional features like zeugen. due to deflation of wind.

(3) Erosional land forms also include ~~so~~ flat shaped mountains.

(4) Formation of Oasis due to land hollowed.

Thus, deserts include variety of landforms. In recent times, land degradation is becoming a persistent problem and thus deserts must be preserved and desertification must be reduced in line with UNCCD.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are orogenic land forms formed due to endogenic movements inside earth. In recent times, they are facing various challenges to survive to their heights.

Importance of Mountains
- → Rainfall (eg) western Ghats
- → Biodiversity (eg) Himalayas
- → Rivers (eg) origin in mountains – Narmada – Amarkantak.
- → Food & medicines
- → Livelihood of tribs (eg) Gaddis.

Adverse impact of Climate Change and other anthropogenic interventions.

(1) Rising temperature impacting rainfall patterns and thus biodiversity
(eg) many species towards extinction in Himalayas

(2) Changing rainfall patterns also leading to

increasing events of landslides

(eg) Assam landslide - 2021

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Increasing heat leading to forest fires & destruction of flora

(eg) 39% India at risk of forest fire, recent forest fire in Brazil.

(4) Anthropogenic factor of construction & ground water extraction leading to land subsidence & destruction of livelihood

(eg) Land Subsidence at Joshimath.

(5) Development projects destroying height of mountains impacting their ability to restore

(eg) Protests at western Ghats.

(1) Mining & urbanisation other factors impacting mountain topography

(eg) Increasing mining induced earthquake tremors.

In this context, several initiatives have been taken to preserve mountain ecosystem :

Initiatives for sustainable management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. SECURG for preservation of Himalayan ecosystem.
2. National Mission on Climate change to reduce impact of climate change
3. Various committees like Madhav Gadgil Committee & Mahesh Chandra Committee have been set.
4. Disaster resilient structures are encouraged (eg) CDRI by India
5. LANDSLIP project for landslide monitoring
6. Environmental Impact Assessment under Environment Protection Act

Way forward
- → Community participation to be encouraged (eg) community at Niyamgiri hills
- → Behavioural change for climate change (eg) Mission LiFE
- → Strict enforcement of laws (eg) EPA, 1986.

India is commited to Mission LiFE and mountains will be central to life ecosystems thus efforts must be taken to preserve them

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is the second most exploited natural resource on earth after water. It helps in regulating physical as well as biological ecosystems

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

1. Industrialisation & development of ports leading to unsustainable dredging.
2. Sand being a minor mineral mined for cement in decentralised manner.
3. To make continental shelf shallow for fishing ground dredging done by communities
4. Coastal erosion due to unsustainable living and agricultural practices.

(5) Poor implementation of laws & lack of coordination between centre & state

(eg) Mines & Minerals Act, 1956 - poor implementation.

(6) Guidelines lacking enforcement

(eg) Guidelines for Sand Mangement under EPA, 1988

Impact of unsustainable land mining

(1) Coastal erosion making coast vulnerable to natural hazards like Tsunami

(2) Destruction of coastal biodiversity due to dredging.

(3) Lack of adequate resource management and rise of sand mafia

(4) Destruction of natural harbours due to disturbance of land topography.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Challenge to legitimacy of governments and rise in organised crimes like money laundering & trafficking.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken in this regard

(1) Guidelines for Sandmining and regulations, 2016

(2) Environmental Protection Act, 1986

(3) International commitment like SDGs

(4) Amendment in Mines & Minerals Act, 1956.

(5) Awareness among coastal communities through coastal fire and construction of ~~natural~~ artificial barriers.

Way forward
- Continued community participation
- Enforcement of law
- Cooperation b/w state and centre
- IEC campaign to sensitise communities.

Sand is a crucial resource and sustains ecosystems worldwide. Thus we must take adequate steps to preserve it in line with our SDG commitments.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, a substantial lithium reserve was discovered in India's Jammu & Kashmir, bringing lithium at the center of discussion.

Major Lithium Producing countries

(1) South American countries – Chile, Bolivia & Peru – produce major lithium – called as Lithium Triangle.

(2) Australia is one of the largest exporters of lithium.

(3) USA also has lithium reserves

(4) China also produces & exports lithium

(5) India though limited but still produces lithium.

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

(1) Needed for production of electronics & batteries - thus of strategic importance.

(2) India's dependence on countries like Bolivia, Australia & China - challenging it's national sovereignity.

(3) Lithium reserves give a comparative advantage to source country and thus geo-political leverage.

(4) In current focus on transition to environment friendly practices, lithium to play an important role in India's INDC achievement.

Cons. However, lithium production has some environmental implications.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Mining leading to land degradation (eg) seen in many regions of Chile

(2) Pollution caused in mountain areas due to mechanised production.

(3) Earthquake ~~tremors~~ tremors caused by mining & production

(4) Loss of biodiversity where forests are cleared for lithium production.

(5) Water quality impacted due to chemicals (eg) 70% of waters already polluted in India.

Way forward
- enhanced R&D for environment friendly production.
- Strict enforcement of safety measures.

Lithium reserves surely will give India leverage in it's journey to be a VISHWA GURU & thus a balance should be there.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to Anthony Giddens, Globalisation is worldwide intensification & integration of ideas driven by movement of goods, people, money as well as culture.

It impacts all sections of society including youth:

Positive Impact of Globalisation on Youth Identity

(1) Helps get a cosmopolitan identity in global world.

(eg) many youth forming cross country organisations for equality etc.

(2) Impacts economic outlook of youth along with opportunities they seek

(eg) Youth moving outside for education & jobs

③ Considering themselves as global political citizens instead of one nation.

(eg) role of youth in cross country collaboration for global commons (Greta Thunberg)

④ Youth moving beyond social identities of caste and religion

(eg) Increasing number of atheists as well as inter-dining across castes.

⑤ Ideas of liberty, equality & freedom affecting youth outlook towards gender

(eg) Support of youth, even boys in #MeToo.

Thus youth identity is getting positively impacted but globalisation is a double edged sword.

[Negative Impact of Globalisation]

① Increasing isolation due to internet revolution & instaveal age.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Competition with not just indigenous youth but also global youth creating mental health challenges

(eg) 33 suicides in IITs since 2018 (MoE)

(3) Youth devoid of cultural identity becoming ~~intolerant~~ ignorant towards conservation of heritage under Article 51A. (eg) Destruction of heritage structures.

(4) Increasing influence of ~~extre~~ extremist ideology and radical thought

(eg) ISI recruiting young population from India.

Way forward
- → Sensitisation of young population
- → Reformulating National Youth Policy
- → Strengthening efforts like Gita Bhavat Shrishthe Bharat
- → Regulation of social media usage & digital literacy in schools.

Globalisation can not be ignored as Kofi Anan said, it is like law of gravity. Thus, it must be made more humane as highlighted by PM Modi.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent NFHS-5 survey highlighted that India has achieved the replacement level total fertility rate (TFR). With TFR of 2.0, it is .1 point lower than 2.1 which was the goal

Demographic concerns around ageing population

Economic survey has highlighted that next two decades will see rising number of ageing population - 20% by 2050 (UNFPA). Thus, concerns are:

1. Rising number especially in rural areas (69% in rural areas)

(2) With sex ratio of 1033/1000 (census-2011), there is feminization of ageing.

(3) Youth is moving to cities for work and rise in nuclear families (52% - census 2011) leaves aged population alone & dejected.

(4) Inability to use technology another challenge.

(5) economic opportunities especially in rapidly changing world under IR4.0, are getting shrinked.

Weak Social Security System

(1) Limited number of aged population covered under Social Security Schemes

(2) lack of registration & formalisation - presents another challenge.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Awareness due to illiteracy & ruralisation impacting their usage of social security schemes.

[Schemes already there]

① Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme

②. Atal Pension Yojana.

③ PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana.

But limitation including corruption, bureaucratic apathy, lack of awareness

Other steps for Old Age in India
→ PM Vayoshri Samman Yoja
→ ADIP scheme

Way forward
→ Use aged population in employment
→ Train in digital literacy
→ Sensitise youth on responsibility

Switzerland model can be adopted where youth are for future

To reap, second demographic dividend adequate steps must be taken

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has around 33% of population living in urban areas as per Census-2011 and this number is going to reach 40% by 2030 as per UN estimates.

In this context, urban poverty is a rising problem with around 11% currently poor.

Need for welfare of urban poor

(1) Increasing number of slums affecting hygiene & health (17% slums - Census 2011)

(2) Urban areas contribute → 63% to Indian economy and thus must be poverty free -

(3) Increasing poverty will lead to rise in crimes like theft & burglary.

(eg) Rising cases in Gurugram highlighted by NCRB.

(4) Social inequalities accentuated with urban ~~ice~~ poverty

(eg) most urban women relegated to households.

(5) Access to health & education is limited due to poverty

(6) Worst impact of pandemics like COVID-19

(eg) migrant crisis during pandemic

Policies & efforts taken already

(1) NULM → National Urban Livelihood Mission with help of SHGs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). PM-AWAS Yojana in urban areas with four components including slum rehabilitation

(3) Efforts like - Ujjwala Yojana.

(4). SMART cities mission

(5) Aspirational Districts Programme & Aspirational Blocks Programme

(6) State schemes like Rajasthan implementing employment scheme like MGNREGA.

Challenges
- → Weak urban governance
- → Institutional jungle
- → Lack of finance (poor property tax collection)
- → Poor waste management & environmental practices.

Recent floods in Delhi highlight that worst sufferers of urbanization are urban poor. Thus efforts must be taken
- ↳ strengthen urban governance
- ↳ 2nd ARC recommendations
- ↳ Decentralised funding

Since, they are 'growth engines' holistic efforts must be undertaken

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0551604

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mrinalika Rathore

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

S.P Lipset defines pressure groups as organizations organised around common interest to influence government policy without formally being a part of government.

In recent times environmental groups are fast emerging as bulwarks of environmental democracy in India.

Environmental Pressure Groups' role in environmental policies in India

① Influence policy making on crucial environmental issues.
(Eg) Role of Centre for Science & Environment in giving policy input

② Provide feedback and protest against environmentally degrading policies
(Eg) NGOs in Niyamgiri Hills of Kerala.

③ Register grievances of local people and organise them on issues of importance

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan against Sardar Sarovar Dam, Chipko Andolan.

④ Shape policies like Environmental Impact Assessment at Public Consultation Stage

(eg) Feedback and inputs by environmental NGOs like SAVE ENVIRONMENT

⑤ Discourage anti environmental development policies in urban areas

(eg) Save Aarey in Mumbai

However there are limitations :

① Elite participations over masses

② Foreign interference in development

(eg) Greenpeace against Kudankulam.

③ Self interested & localised without national appeal.

Way forward → Support to local pressure groups (Social audit etc.)

→ Strict action under FCRA

Thus pressure groups play a critical role in achieving prime minister's vision of Jan Jivan Life and adequate steps must be taken to promote them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Supreme court in a landmark judgement acknowledged rights of sex workers & recognised sex work as a profession thus initiating discussion around their human rights.

First step in acknowledgment

① Acknowledges their political rights under Article 19(g) which are fundamental

② Gives a boost to economy for those subjugated sections.

But, long way to go in order to ensure basic rights of equality

① Continued stigmatization of sex workers infacting fundamental right of equality & non discrimination (Article 14, 15).

② Forced demolition & encroachment of

Red light area affecting their financial status (eg) Demolition of colonies in Delhi's Red Light area.

(3) Social rights of education & health under challenge due to accessibility & affordability issue.

(4) Forced trafficking violative of fundamental rights under Article 23 and Article 24.

(5) Right to safety, security and consent is still under doldrums

[Way forwards]

(1) Acknowledgement via a law for their protection & rehabilitation

(2) Societal change via behavioural campaigns and movies (eg) Gangubai movie.

(3) Consensus driven policy by involving sex workers in policy making.

(4) Curb forced trafficking via strict implementation.

Thus, sex workers deserve equal human & political rights and must be included as equal members of society to fulfill Nehru's tryst with destiny.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 39(a) of Indian Constitution directs state to make policy to provide free legal aid to poor.

District Legal Services Authority (DLSAs) formed under National Legal Services Authority Act ensure this at district level.

Role played in providing free legal aid and disseminating awareness.

① At the local level, provide legal assistance in understanding various legal issues -

② Provide free legal aid to underprivileged like women, scheduled caste, workers, poor below a certain income threshold etc

③ Run campaigns of legal awareness

in local areas to encourage people to adopt local aid.

(4) Make justice accessible by reducing the distance to Delhi

(5) Use technology also in some cases to provide justice far & wide.

But, limitations are there:

(1) Pendency continues to mire their work (331. pending cases)

(2) Quality of judgements mired in controversy b/w local groups & politics

(3) Vacancy of judges & lawyers due to lack of willingness to work in districts

(4) Technology usage is limited due to digital gap & training gap.

Way forward
- → Fierce implementation of e-courts project at district level.
- → Encourage lawyers to work by providing incentives.
- → Sensitise locals on their rights
- → Take Paralegal support

DLSAs help fulfil Preamble's vision of justice for all, hence must be promoted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Collegium system came into being after "Three judges case" in order to provide an independent methodology to select judges under Article 124.

Working of collegium system
→ Collegium of four seniormost judges + CJI recommend names to President (124)
→ President can appoint them or send reference back
↳ If collegium recommends same name again, President appoints.

Question on legitimacy of collegium

(1) Judges selecting judges against dictum of 'checks & balances' and leads to
(2) leads to 'imperium within imperio' as highlighted by Dr. BR Ambedkar.
(3) Increased nepotism & corruption in selection (4) Highlighted by former judges.

(4) Secrecy of procedure and lack of explanation around references raises further questions.

(5) Inefficiency in judiciary with over 5 crore cases pending raise question on outcomes achieved by system in ensuring accountability.

(6) Rejection of NJAC further exacerbates these concerns.

However collegium system ensures independent judiciary by
- ensuring non interference of parliament
- judges able to act without fear or favour.

Nonetheless, reforms are necessary.

Suggestions of reforms:

(1) Reform & implement Memorandum procedure that came up in 2016

(2) Have in camera proceedings of collegium.

(3) With every selection, collegium should give explanation of selection.

In this manner judiciary will truly be able to provide justice & preserve democracy for teaming millions of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services form "steel frame of India" according to former minister Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

Article 311-314 ensure their role, independence & functioning.

However lately [reforms] have been demanded.

[Recruitment in recruitment & standardised training]

(1) Recruitment reforms are demanded to select fairly
(a) recently Parliamentary committee suggested more engineers getting selected

(2) Foundational training should be common for all.
(4) Mission Karmabh already initiated this.

However, reforms beyond this are required to truly make steel frame fit for country:

(1) Globalisation + LPG reform demand a bureaucracy with social welfare mindset instead of bureaucratic apathy & corruption (88 rank in corruption index)

(2) Internet revolution demands digitally equipped civil servant capable of using ICT to their advantage

(3) Valuable life skills of collaboration, emotional intelligence are needed.
(4) Mission KARMYOGI focus on this

(4) Civil servants need technical expertise thus Lateral entry must be encouraged
(4) Nandan Nilekani - UIDAI

(5) Civil servants should also be given tenured service with private sector for their holistic growth

2nd ARC in its report, Ethics in Governance had highlighted various reforms which continue to be relevant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact Bonds refers to Bonds issued by Social impact organisations to raise funds.

Potential to catalyse change and deliver socio-economic Impact

(1) Increase funding channels and opportunities for NGOs serving social cause like education.

(2) Increase fair competition and bring clean corporal practices in social impact organisations

(3) Encourage investors to ~~impact~~ invest in impact avenues.

(4) Increase environmental and social governance in line with SEBI's guidelines.

Limitations

(1) Not well developed market yet

(2) Issue of skills and experience in the sector.

(3) Zero-coupon bonds may discourage

However, they are crucial catalyst in achieving socio-economic goals at scale and thus must be leveraged to to fulfil goals of SDG-10.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a labour force participation rate of merely 25% as per recent PLFS survey.

While female literacy rates are on rise, the same is not reflecting in employment.

Need to address the issue

(1) Huge financial loss with half population not economically engaged (IMF: GDP can rise by 27% if all females participate equal to men).

(2) Discrimination & subjugation of women continue due to lack of economic empowerment.

(3) Due to poor bargaining power, existing females face issues of 'Glass ceiling' (SSI. report - they were rejected raise).

(4) Impact international image and violates commitments like CEDAW.

Existing policies

Sexual Harasment at Work Place Act

Scholarship to women & KIRAN to bring back science professionals to work

Way forward

(1) Adequate skilling of females to make them job ready.

(2) ensure adequate safety measures through initiatives like Mission SHAKTI.

(3) Create awareness and sensitise society in long run (BBBP campaigns).

India must take steps to ensure gender equality at work place to adequately reap it's demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS) refers to administrative system to ensure adequate records of citizens in society.

Recent steps by Central Government are in this direction.

Need for up to date & functional CRS

(1) Adequate records help in dispersal of social welfare schemes

(2) ensure adequate political participation of citizens

(3) easier to track and

record crimes and menace in society

(4) easier to make well informed and well evaluated policies.

(5) Required for urban planning and other initiatives

But challenges like
- Bureaucratic Apathy
- Silos Approach of Governance
- Red Tapism
- Increasing corruption

Adequate steps must be taken to address these issues via having Ombudsman and strict implementation of laws.

Thus CRS will help in ensuring India achieves its goal of Sarvodaya through Antyodaya

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary Fund (IMF) came into being in 1945 as a result of Washington Consensus to ensure free & stable economic world order.

Key Areas of Reform - IMF

(1) Quota based policy to be reformed to have adequate representation from developing countries like India, China etc

(2) Must reform strict imposition of free trade regime

through structural adjustment programmes that go against sovereignity of nations

(3) Adequate representation must be given to poor & underdeveloped countries.

(4) Must ease it's process of giving crisis situation loans and reduce conditionalities

(eg) Seen recently in Srilanka when loan was delayed for long.

Thus, IMF must realise steps that must be taken lest some other organisations replace it in ensuring free trade.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has shared historical ties with West Asia since ancient times which is recently having a transformational phase.

Evolution from Geopolitics to Geoeconomics

(1) Earlier focus on political & strategic issues like Israel-Palestine

(2) Moving to economic interest now

↳ Interest due to dependency for oil (SA 2nd largest trade partner)

↳ Huge number of Indian diaspora

employed there

↳ High investments from the region

(eg) ARAMCO

↳ Free trade agreements with countries (eg) recent CEPA with UAE.

However geopolitics remains relevant as seen in 1973.

India must tread it's path carefully amidst emerging faultlines in West Asia (Iran v/s Israel, Saudi Arabia v/s Qatar) and rising China - to truly leverage geopolitics as well as geoeconomics

To play it's role as global leader, India's interests in West Asia must be secured while diversifying trade in other areas as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India (CCI) established under CCI Act aims to ensure healthy competition among businesses in line with Article 14 & Article 19(g).

CCI furthering healthy competitiveness

(1) By curbing monopolistic practices like predatory pricing
(eg) stand taken in telecom industry

(2) Firm instance against unfair practices like insider trading.

CCI inspiring stakeholders to innovate

(1) Encourages local MSMEs by limiting monopolistic practices and thus furthering innovation.

(2) Provides grievance redressal mechanism which ensures safe space for innovation (India - 3rd largest number of start ups in world)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3rd) [CCI augmenting effectiveness]

(1) By ensuring healthy competition, ensures easy collaboration thus effective services (eg) young start up like Bulsmart.

(2) Fair practices ensure implementation of GST thus increasing tax revenue for government → increased effectiveness of government policy.

However, like other regulatory bodies, CCI also [struggles with issues]:

(1) Independence under question, since appointed by executive.

(2) Challenge of crony capitalism, bureaucratisation & corruption threatened performance. (India ranks 85 on Corruption Perception Index)

(3) Challenge in functioning effectively due to lack of bureaucratic staff.

(4) Expert consultation still limited at CCI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Way forward]

(1) Reformulate selection procedure for CCI

(2) Invite lateral entry of experts.

(3) Strict measures to deal with corruption

CCI ensures not just healthy competition but also ensures free and open trade & dialogue. Thus CCI plays a crucial role in India's economic democracy and must be strengthened to play effective role in India's journey to $5 trillion economy

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Election Commission of India (ECI) highlighted largest number of paid news cases after 2019 elections. In this context, issue of paid news becomes important to deliberate.

Need to make Paid News an electoral offence

(1) Representation of People's Act, 1951 has been an effective tool to curb electoral malpractices, thus including paid news is furthering it's goal.

(2) Right to information (Article 21) for citizens & voters is compromised when they vote based on paid news.

(3) Legitimacy of elections & government

formed under question which impacts stability of country.

(4) Huge financial loss due to expenditure on elections which are unfair and

(5) Increasing criminalisation in Parliament

(Eg) 43% current parliamentarians have cases against them (ADR).

(6) Judicial Pendency due to multiple electoral disputes filed.
(5 crore pending cases)

(7) Media ethics compromised and puts a question mark on their role to defend democracy.

However, there are limitations & challenges :

(1) ECI is not completely independent to act (Eg) Appointed by executive

(2) Political will is must which is missing in most cases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) May look like an infringement on freedom of press (Article 19)

(4) Difficult to operationalise, especially with finance deficit and ~~exists~~ faulty evidence collection.

(5) Doesn't address other issues with current electoral system.

Way forward

(1) Election commission to be empowered and given independent role

(a) Recent Anoop Baranwal case suggest independent procedure of appointment.

(2) Sensitise voters through initiatives like SVEEP.

(3) Political will & political consensus must be reached to provide finance & law.

Thus, paid news is a menace and must be curbed but before doing so adequate safeguards and operational issues must be resolved otherwise it will just become another covenant without sword.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Doctrine of essentiality' is a judicial doctrine first used by Supreme Court in Shirur Mutt case which empowers Judiciary to decide essential practices of a religion.

It has been a matter of conflict whether judiciary can use doctrine of essentiality in judgements.

Doctrine of essentiality essential for justice

(1) Necessary to ensure complete social justice & gender equality
(eg) used in Sabarimala judgement

(2) Needed to resolve religious disputes that lead to endless conflict & violence
(eg) Babri Masjid case

(3) Sometimes needed to ensure right to religion for all (Article 25-26)

(Eg.) → Stanislaus judgement suggest right to convert not essential.

(4) Ensure uniformity & law & order in society

(Eg) In Hijab Ban case court, highlighted need of order & uniformity

However, India being a multicultural country, home to almost all major world religions poses various questions on judiciary using this doctrine.

Limitations of Doctrine of essentiality

(1) Judicial experts not religious experts — can't interfere in religious rituals

(Eg) ~~Indu~~ Justice Indu highlighted this in Sabarimala Judgement

(2) Excessive interference by state in religion against 'secularism' imbibed in Preamble as well as Article 25-28.

(Eg) SC's stand on Santhara

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) May accentuate conflict and violence in society

(eg) protests that followed Hijab ban.

(4) Against 'separation of power' doctrine – since reasonable interference is allowed in law making.

(5) 'Vague' and 'arbitrary' concept prone to misuse by individual judges.

Way forward

(1) Consensus must be reached by religious leaders themselves on ensuring equality in religious practices.

(2) Executive to coordinate with judiciary to take a decision informed by societal needs,

(3) Sensitisation & LEC campaigns to deal with unjust practices.

Andre Beteille had highlighted that law may direct where society ought to go but it is society that actually decides where it actually goes. Thus any such doctrine must be based on societal consensus.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government's role in a democracy is to provide good governance amidst challenges.

Recent report by EAC suggesting to limit the government size is aimed at the same purpose of GOOD GOVERNANCE.

Need to limit the size of government

① Oversized government & bureaucracy leads to challenge in coordination and 'institutional jungle'.

② More the number of people, more difficult it is to reach a consensus.

③ Breeds bureaucratic apathy and corruption due to large number which is difficult to monitor.

(4) Rising chances of defection and unstable government in parliamentary democracy

(5) Planning, strategy and evaluation ~~becomes~~ of policies becomes challenging due to difficulty in assigning accountability

However, there are challenges as well as limitations highlighted to this:

(1) India largest country in terms of population, - need large government to ensure good governance for all.

(2) Large government and more bureaucrats are needed to ensure adequate representation to 140 crore population.

(3) Marginalised served well by government since can't afford private services.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Political will may be missing due to political reasons of assigning ministries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Challenge is not large size, but mismanagement of government.

(2) Need to rationalize number of executive officers in districts as per population.

(3) Encourage equitable distribution to all states while assigning ministers.

(4) To deal with siloed approach in governance, ensure adequate 'convergence' of schemes and coordination of ministries.

Undoubtedly CAC's recommendation is useful in context of over-regulation and undergovernance. However in order to implement this operational issues must be resolved.

This will bring us closer to 'Saptarishi' goals that Budget sets for itself.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Institutions of Eminence' (IoE) scheme that came up in 2017 was aimed at developing institutes as excellent models of higher education.

Provisions under IoE

- Government to select few private & public institutes as IoE
- Government provides them autonomy and flexibility in decision making.
- Allows these institutes to offer online curriculum and flexibility in appointing foreign teachers.
- Financial support to Public Institutes.

In this manner, it was conceived to be a game changer in struggling

higher education sector with only 26% enrollment.

However, even after six years it has not been able to change the game.

Challenges & limitations of IoE

(1) Failed to select all ~~IoE~~ institutes of eminence in first place.

(2) Private colleges devoid of funding.

(3) Accreditation issues continue to mire higher education institutes.

(4) Lack of talented & effective teachers within country to ensure effective performance.

(5) Bureaucratic delays in fund release and corruption.

(6) Charges of crony capitalism (In case of Reliance).

(7) Deplorable status of research

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. Set up a committee to evaluate overall higher education and suggest changes in IoE policy.
2. Rethink financial support in the schemes
3. Accelerate international cooperation to make quality higher education a reality (eg VASRA fellowships
4. Prioritise selecting IoEs in first place.

Institutes of Eminence will play a critical role in achieving goal of 100% Gross Enrollment by 2035 in higher education (NEP, 2020) and thus must be reformed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to infrastructure created on internet to ensure public services to all.

Economic Survey 2022-23 talks about effectiveness of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in ensuring 'good governance'.

Allows Innovative and convenient public services

(1) Equal delivery of public services at speed ensuring all informations at one place (eg) COWIN platform for vaccines.

(2) Banking made easy and convenient for far rural areas. (eg) UPI revolution.

③ Agriculture made easy by ~~usi~~ farmers using applications for weather forecast (eg) MAUSA App

④ Marketing made easy with clear line of government procurement as well

(eg) ①. E-NAM

② GeM Portal.

⑤ Services at click of button - no need to run around for documents

(eg) DigiLocker, VAHAN App.

Overcomes inclusivity and accessibility error

① Direct Benefit transfer through JAM trinity deleting idea of Ghost Beneficiaries from governance (eg) NFSA

② Income support to all farmers and thus ensuring inclusivity

(eg) PM-KISAN DBT

③ Equal trade for all (eg) ONDC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Medical help at click of button for all
(eg) E-Mangos, Telemedicine, NDHM.

Increases transparency and accountability

(1) Quick access to all government services (eg) UMANG App, My Scheme App

(2). Giving input feedback and ideas to government (eg) MyGov.in.

(3). Accountability strengthened
(eg) e-RTI request.

(4) Justice delivered through virtual courts
(eg) e-courts Project

(5) Online availability of all information
(eg) ministry websites.

However, there are limitations

- Digital Divide (Oxfam)
- Digital skills (lack of digitally literate)
- Limitation of Aadhar (eg) Suicides due to PDS
- Cyber security & Privacy breaches

In this context, adequate measures must be taken to secure digital rights and privacy to ensure India keeps walking towards goals of (SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS) (Development for all)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, Rajasthan Government passed a law guaranteeing right to health' to all citizens of the state.

This has reignited the importance of 'right to health' for all.

Legislation for Right to Health
- → Will ensure constitutional right to life under Article 21
- → Uplift millions out of poverty
- → Guarantee access to health services in line with UDHR
- → Success of RTE should inspire this.

But beyond legislation other gaps need to be filled.

Social Gaps - Right to Health.

① Reproductive health not a priority. Cover 181 women

don't have access to sanitary napkins - NFHS4)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Marginalised continue to suffer more than others (eg) life expectancy 57-59 v/s overall 67

(3) Education access to all restricts awareness on proper channels to use as well as lead to vacuum of quality doctors (so many quacks in industry).

Financial Gaps

(1) Limited Government Expenditure (2.1% of GDP v/s 3% of GDP target under NHP)

(2) High Out of Pocket Expenditure from people. (48.6% as per recent estimates under NFHS).

(3) Preference for private hospitals charging exorbitant charges

(4) Widespread Poverty and Inequality in country (22% BPL - Tendulkar Committee)

Infrastructural Gaps

(1) less number of hospital beds in country

[(7/1000) in India v/s (143/100000) in South Korea]

(2) Doctors not enough
(still far behind WHO recommended number per doctor)

(3) Regional divide
(85% doctors in urban areas v/s 33% vacancy in rural areas)

(4) Poor condition of PHCs

Steps taken

- National Health Policy
- PMJAY.

Way forward

(1) Increase investment atleast to 3%.

(2) Encourage youngsters to stay in country after finishing medical education

(3) Collaborating with NGOs
(eg) TFI provides fellowship teachers in govt schools, similar model can be explored for govt hospitals.

In order to achieve SDG-3, 'right to health' is a necessity thus these gap must be filled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme Court in it's landmark judgement Navtej Singh Johar case struck down Article 377 to secure rights of Transgenders.

In the same line, government has also given a legislative nudge to this cause in form of

Rights of Transgenders Act

- Adequate health safeguards for transgenders
- Safe access to diagnostic centres
- End to prejudice against them
- Formation of transgender council under Ministry of Social Justice

Representing 0.7% of Indian population as per Census, 2011 still they are not engendered in Indian society as seen in:

① continued stigmatisation

(2) lack of acceptance by family

(3) Not allowed to marry or have children (Recent issue of Same Sex marriage in courts),

(4) Low literacy rates and lack of economic opportunity
(Around 85% reported being rejected for jobs).

(5) lack of adequate medical facilities and skilled doctors to assist conversion

(6) Reservation not a reality - in NALSA judgement court highlighted the need but Transgender Act does not include.

Continued subjugation deprives them of their fundamental rights (Article 19, 21) as well as human rights as per UDHR,

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. Reformulate Transgenders Act and consider reservation for transgenders
2. Allow them right to self certify their orientation (currently DM does this)
3. Sensitise society through IEC campaigns -
   (eg) Satyamev Jayate show.
4. ~~Consens~~ More role models to come out
   (eg) Saurabh Kirpal - first transgender judge.
3. Consensus orientation by engaging all stakeholders.

It must be notes that with a significant chunk of Indian population, transgenders are the most discriminated. Thus adequate steps must be taken to reduce this inequality in line with SDG-10

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) came into being in 2001 as Shanghai Five. India and Pakistan joined in 2017.

India's expectations from Shanghai Cooperation Org.

- Reinforce India's Connect Central Asia Policy
- Increased action against terrorism (eg) RATS under SCO.
- Continental foreign policy to secure Eurasian interests
- Economic acceleration of trade with SCO countries
- Balance against increasing closeness with US (QUAD etc).

However, there are various challenges before India

fulfils it's expectations from SCO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strained Relationship with China and Pakistan

① Dark phase of relationship with Pakistan due to incidents like Pulwama impacting counter terrorism actions at SCO.

② Conflict with China at LAC in form of Doklam and Galwan making it difficult to reach consensus

(eg) Recent SCO summit headed by India, it did not sign the proposal of China.

③ China-Pakistan axis make it further difficult for India to assert dominance and leverage it's ~~intere~~ economic interest in Central-Asia.

Other factors posing challenges

① Century of Iran creates fear of

emerging China-Pak-Iran axis and India's Isolation.

(2) May further strain relationship with Iran.

(3) Economic challenges as well as political issues in Central Asian countries limit India's engagement.

(4) Overfocus on Indian Ocean also diverts attention from SCO.

Way forward

(1) Balance interest in US with interest in immediate neighbourhood.

(2) Leverage soft power of culture (eg yoga, common history.

(3) ~~Tra~~ Track-2 diplomacy with Pakistan & China.

Adequate steps must be taken by India to use SCO to it's advantage so that it can play it's role in India's vision of new world order.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India and U.S are often celebrated as estranged democracies moving towards engaged democracies.

Relationship between ~~the~~ both has been multidimensional with increased convergences in contemporary world order.

Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET)

(1) Increases technology collaboration and sharing for security.

(2) Engagement between NSA's to give further push to security cooperation.

③ Sharing of expertise is a shift from traditional approach of secretive policy.

Long overdue transformation in technological relationship

④ Although India has economic surplus and US is India's largest trade partner, cooperation in technology has been limited.

Although initiatives like PACE have accelerated this but US' continued to be limited and restrictive in sharing security technology

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Rising challenge of China and overpowering US in tech field

② Increasing conflict and chaos amidst Russia-Ukraine war and India's dilemma of responding to it

③ IPR rights have always been a challenge for both.

④ US engaging in AUKUS raises fear of increasing militarisation in Indian Ocean.

Thus, India must engage with US on multilateral platforms to achieve it's vision of being a VISHWAGURU in field of technology.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0551604

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mrinalika Rathore

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to a situation when an individual is having access to enough quantity and quality food as well as good health to absorb it.

Different dimensions of food security

(1) Economic dimension : Person should have enough economic bandwith to afford food and it should be available at decent prices.

(2) Political dimension : Political ability to bargain for quality food

(3) environmental dimension : Quality atmosphere, soil & water that can support food production. (Eg) Soil degradation due to fertilisers

(4) Technological dimension : Ability

to use advanced technology for food production as well as access

(5) Social dimension :- Marginalised like SC, ST and women worst sufferers of food insecurity

(4) Seen in Russia - Ukraine war.

(•) Healthy should be well to absorb nutritious food

(6) Healthy & nutritious food : Food available with complete nutrition and not lopsided

(4) overfocus on rice and wheat

India's status in food security :

(1) 22% people below poverty line - impacting affordability dimension (Tendulkar committee)

(2) 33% don't even vote - political dimension (ECI)

(3) 6.5 lakh hectares of soil under salinity, 8:3:1 unbalanced use of fertilisers & 54% states under water stress. - environmental

(4) Lopsides focus on wheat & rice over millets.

(5) 45% mechanisation of agriculture v/s 95% US - technological dimension.

Initiatives taken
- NFSA
- Mechanisation scheme
- KVKs
- Bonn challenge commitment

⇒ Along with these initiatives, India must focus on holistic development to achieve goal of SDG 1 & SDG 2.

↓ Focus on Natural & zero budget farming

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri tech penetration as per government estimates is only 4% in India in contrast to US where over 90% agriculture is technology driven.

In this context, blockchain & ChatGPT can play a transformatory role in agriculture supporting 50% of Indian population.

Role of Block chain & Chat GPT

(1) Can ensure secure & easy supply chain
(eg) Block chain based transactions

(2) Can provide information on weather
(eg) ChatGPT can be used for weather forcast

(3) Learning best practices across world.
(eg) use of chatGPT for the same.

(4). Attract investments including those based on digital currency
(eg) Government trying CBDC on blockchain

(5) Help in maintaing records of production, supply chain and thus reducing wastage at farm gate
(eg) Ledger based technology in Blockchain.

(6) Enable backward and forward linkages in food processing sector

(7) Help in price discovery for farmers and reducing middle men
(eg) As seen in APMCs currently.

However, there are [Issues]:

(1) Issue of privacy of data & data breach

(2) Challenge of digital divide
(eg) Oxfam highlights 13% likely use internet in urban v/s 33% in rural.

(3) Digital literacy as well as access to internet
(eg) only 33% fetherwsatoin in India

(4) Lack of skilled labour to work on this
(eg) Severe crunch of cyber security professionals in India

Way forward
→ Accelerate missions like NDEM
→ Pass ~~Digital~~ Data Privacy Bill, 2023
→ use bottom up approach

Thus, technology can play a crucial role in doubling farmers' income and adequate steps must be taken.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De dollarization of economy refers to increased focus on alternate currency exchanges and reducing use of dollar in global transactions.

Acceleration in Dedollarization
- → Russia-China collaboration to shift from SWIFT
- → Currency swap arrangements at local level like BRICS, SAARC.
- → Steps like Special Vostro account.

Factors leading to dedollarization

1. Global financial crisis
   (eg) 2008 crisis challenging dollar's hegemony.
2. COVID-19 induced focus on self reliance
   (eg) Aatma Nirbhar Bharat
3. Aggressive policies of US
   (eg) US sanction on Iran, Russia under CAATSA
4. Synchronised monetary tightening in

US affecting internal monetary policies in countries (eg) Economic Survey highlights capital flight from India.

(5) Weakening multilateralism and Washington consensus (eg) Biased policies at IMF, WTO in debtrums.

However, despite visible signals, dollar will take time before loosing dominance:

(1) No strong alternatives to dollar (eg) Chinese Yuan affected by China's pressure cooker syndrome

(2) Global economic institutes continue to be guided by US influence (eg) US influence at IMF, WB

(3) US coming back in the game with change in ruling dispensation.

(4) High dependence on US dollar (eg) largest foreign currency reserves in India in USD.

Way forward → Gradually diversify instead of drastic change

→ Build resilience through USD+1 strategy

Thus, while there are steps towards dollarization, adequate steps must be taken towards gradual shift to sustain growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India spends near to 30% of it's revenue on food subsidy as per recent budget estimates.

In this context, countries like US on global platforms have mentioned concerns on India's food security regime.

Pressure from developed countries to alter food subsidy regime

(1) At WTO it is highlighted majority subsidies given by India are Amber Box. i.e trade distorting

(2) Highlighted that this regime impacts quality of food produced due to lack of competitiveness

(3) Reduced quality invites sanitary

and phytosanitary measures.

(4) India's internal challenges { low tax-GDP ratio and high social expenditure burden

However, despite external and internal pressure; India has pushed for continuing 'food security clause', at WTO due to it's merits:

(1) India has huge poverty burden (22% poor - Tendulkar comm.)

(2) Widespread inequality (Oxfam)

(3) High dependance on agriculture (50% population directly employed)

(4) Water stress but high dependance on monsoon which is unpredictable

(5) Majority females employed in agriculture

(6) Huge requirement of food (largest world population: UNFPA)

Thus, while internal & external pressure raise questions on India's food security regime, India is already rationalizing it. But this shift has to be gradual as highlighted by Amartya Sen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 17% of world population but 4% of world's water resources thus exerting pressure on existing resource.

In this context, Government is taking several steps:

1. Jal Jeevan Mission - provide household water connection to all rural by 2024.
2. PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana - To encourage drip irrigation in agriculture
3. Atal Bhujal Yojana - for efficient use of ground water (India largest users for ground water).

However, despite these steps, water availability & water quality is a challenge in India.

Issues of Water availability & quality

1. 54% of states in India are water stressed ~~as per~~ ~~CDWA~~.
   (Composite Water Management Index - NITI Aayog)

2. High exploitation of water in agriculture due to unmetered connections

3. ~~As per~~ Poor quality of water
   (70% of water is of poor quality)

4. Major stretches of rivers polluted
   (eg) Yamuna completely destroyed due to sewage waste

Steps taken
- → National Gaga Mission
- → Atal Bhujal Yojna.

Way forward

1. Convergence of schemes of Ministries of Environment, rural areas & Jal Shakti
2. Bottom-up approach through community based initiatives (Kerala using it)
3. Planned urbanisation

Thus, adequate steps must be taken to ensure water security in order to sustain & grow in AMRIT KAL

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic region forms the global common which is fast melting as a 'global tipping point'.

Major drivers of Glacier Retreat in Arctic region

(1) Arctic Amplification due to reduced albedo & due to global warming (cy) Arctic ice melting twice as fast as others

(2) High Pollution due to industrialisation around Arctic region
(cy) Russia's focus on western region EEF.

(3) Race to take advantage of melting for global trade

(4) Weakening ocean currents - reduced thermohaline circulation - reducing overall carbon sequestration.

Potential Impact of Arctic Retreat

→ Opening of new trade route thus reducing distance from existing sea land route.

→ Geopolitical strength of Russia by solving it's 'geographical dilemma'

→ Loss of Arctic Biodiversity (eg) Polar Bear (eg) Permafrost

→ High Carbon emission

→ Increased global warming affecting low island countries

Countries have collaborated at Arctic Council and India too is an observer there but further steps are needed to save Arctic as 'global commons'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is fast emerging as a new area that attracts excitement worldwide seen in Elon Musk's recent initiative.

Challenges of Space Tourism

(1) Risk of 'Space Debris' making Kessler Syndrome a reality.

(2) Pollution of earth spilling over in space.

(3) Endless race leading to 'Space warfare'

(4) Disturbance to space infrastructure like space satellite and thus

impacting communication infrastructure

(5) Inadequate institutional measures

(eg) Outer space treaty not equipped to deal with ill effects.

Measures to be taken to address challenges

(1.) International collaboration for ~~sustainable~~ sustainable space tourism

(2). Research & Development for environment friendly fuel.

(3) Treaties to be reformulated to deal with challenges

(4.) Sharing of risks with most affected underdeveloped countries.

Thus 'space tourism' can take us to the heights we always dreamt of but steps must be taken so that we don't fall from huge cliffs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cells therapy helps in dealing with cancer cells by genetically reforming immunity T-cells

CRISPR-Cas9 technology

(1) used for stem cell therapy and doing genetic editing using Cas9 scissors

(2) But limitation, due to limited success & outside genes introduced in body

CAR-T addressed limitations of CRISPR-9 :

- Addresses T-cells of the patients body itself thus no outside element introduced in body

However, further research needed and need to make technology affordable for all so that transformatory role of CAR-T cell therapy can be used for ~~compl~~ betterment of ALL in line with SDG-4.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New and emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Block chain are fast becoming a double edged sword prone to misuse by extremist organizations.

Risk of rising use of technology

(1) Increases the secrecy & sinister making (eg) Blockchain & cryptocurrency used in money laundering.

(2). Industrialization 4.0 driven by web 2.0 increasing potential misuse to radicalize youth internationally (eg) IS recruiting from India using Twitter

(3) Artificial Intelligence can be used to manipulate youth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[Global collaboration needed]

(1) Internet & globalisation making world interconnected
(eg) Terrorist from outside coordinating Pulwama attack

(2) Money laundering using crypto mixers encouraged by tax havens
(eg) Cayman Island, Panama Papers.

(3). Terrorist organizations having global presence

Already countries are collaborating at organizations like FATF & G20. India also has NCST department at MoH. Further steps must be taken to achieve Indian vision of VASUDHAIV KUTUMBKAM.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India shares a border of around 3488 km with China and troubling factor is that most of the border is disputed.

Emerging situation at LAC
- Galwan incident & China's salami slicing technique
- Increased Aggression through laws (eg) China's recent land border laws
- Border infrastructure created by both sides (eg) BRO in Arunachal Pradesh.

Role of ITBP

(1) Deployed at LAC in North — secures border region in difficult terrain

(2) Enhances community engagement

(3) Can help in implementation of programmes like Vibrant Village Programme.

Issues
- Poor mental health
- Gap with community (language)
- Lack of technical skill.
- Limited security on borders.

Thus, need to address these issues in order to secure borders and ensure a united India.

Recent Agniveer Scheme is a step in the right direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Falkenmark indication, with around 1500/m³ water availability India is a water stressed country.

In this context, discussion is on for shifting from 'land productivity' approach to 'irrigation water productivity'.

Land Productivity Approach	Irrigation water Productivity
(1) Earlier focus on producing more from limited land (2%) using fertilizer leading to land degradation	(1) Efficient usage of water will reduce land degradation by reducing salinization (6.8 lakh ha land impacted).
(2) Focus on land productivity led to severe ground water depletion (India largest user)	(2) Efficient usage of water will help 'save water' (14% resources overexploited (GWA)

(3) Over focus on 'water intensive' products like rice, sugarcane due to MSP impacting holistic nutrition

(4) 'Water Intensive' approach led to high poverty and inequality (Punjab v/s North East)

(3) 'Water Productivity' approach to focus on 'nutricereals' Millets providing better health indicators (High glycemic index).

(4) 'Irrigation water Productivity' - will focus on development of all regions.

Thus, a shift from 'land productivity' approach to 'water productivity' will help in holistic agriculture growth and help in saving water for 140 crore population. But there are:

Challenges in shift

(1). High dependence on water and vested interests in keeping 'water subsidies' or (eg) rich farmers from Punjab & Haryana

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) 'Land Productivity' equally important since land is also limited

(3) Fertiliser imbalance & lack of awareness in farmers difficult to bridge.

(4) Bureaucratic hurdles & corruption in regime (India 8th on Corruption Perception Index)

(5) lack of efficient technology & skilled labour in rural areas for this shift.

[Way forward]

(1) Accelerate efforts under Drip Irrigation Programme & other schems

(2) Shift to providing cap on water usage (Tried in some areas - Punjab)

(3) Induce Behavioural change (Approach of Namami Ganga Programme)

(4) Learn from international examples (Israel)

Thus, given India's water stressed condition, India has to take adequate steps to ensure long term food & water security as per Vision 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world and one of the largest energy users with half energy coming from non-renewable fossil fuels.

In this context,

Role of Green Hydrogen in unlocking energy security

(1) Ensure easy availability in abundance (Hydrogen available in abundance)

(2) Support transition from fossil fuels to green resources (currently only 18% energy from renewable sources)

(3) Generate green jobs in economy.

(4) Accelerate efforts at ensuring 'Har Ghar Bijli' (electricity for all)

(5) Non polluting source in vehicles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM)

(1) Aim for 5MMT production of green hydrogen by 2030 - will ensure availability in good amount

(2) Transition from gray hydrogen to green hydrogen - will ensure non polluting resource.

(3) Investment in green technology - will generate jobs.

(4) Hydrogen available everywhere - thus will reduce regional inequality in hydrogen access

However, there are challenges before we can make transition to Green Hydrogen Regime.

Limitations & challenges to NGM

1. Hydrogen is challenging to transfer & transport – ~~thus~~ due to it's sensitive nature.
2. Lack of research & development in technology for transition (existing approaches focussed on grey hydrogen)
3. Availability of skilled manpower.
4. Regulatory challenge & bureaucratic hurdles.
5. Well acquainted with coal – thus transition challenging.
6. Multiple ways to produce hydrogen creates confusion (eg Blue, Pink, Grey, Green etc.

Way forward

- ~~Use~~ Increase investment & raise funds via – green bonds
- Focus on 'green skills' under NSDM
- Coordination among various agencies & EoDB.

Thus, hydrogen can play a 'crucial role' in India's vision of energy for all & commitments under INDCs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Living wage in contrast to minimum wage refers to wage that allows dignified and better living conditions instead of bare minimum..

Benefits of adoption of living wage

(1) ensure better quality of life and human development indicators (India ranks 132 in HDI index)

(2) Provide access to health & education facilities for all in good quality.

(3). Reduce inequality (Oxfam - top 1% own 77% wealth)

(4) Reduce security threats (increasing radicalisation due to poverty)

(5) Better living conditions for vulnerable & marginalized like SCs STs, woman & disabled (97% manual scavengers : SCs)

(6) Encourage scientific development and innovation - people able to think beyond bare minimum.

Constraints in adoption of living wage

(1) limited fiscal space with government (Around 4% tax-GDP ratio)

(2) High fiscal deficit & borrowings of government (6.4% fiscal deficit : Budget 2023)

(3) lack of skilled population to utilise living wage (Only 5.4% skilled formally : India Skills Report)

(4) High dependance on agriculture which is out side tax purview (50%)

(5). Merely living wage will not resolve issues of ~~low~~ unemployment (4.1%) & informalization (90%).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Operationalization & implementation is challenging due to bureaucratic hurdles (Minimum wage itself not ensured).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward & suggestions

(1) Consensus orientation & bottom-up approach by involving affected population in policy making.

(2) Reduce red tapism & ensure implementation of 'minimum wage' first

(3) Steps to be taken to reduce informalisation & unemployment. (e-Shram, Mission for formalisation, MGNREGA)

(4) Collaborate with private stakeholders & civil society organizations.

Thus, the idea itself isn't wrong and will help India achieve it's goal of "Sarvodaya through Antyodaya" but first adequate steps must be taken to address constraints.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Union Budget called as Annual Financial Statement under Article 112 of Constitution is a crucial document for understanding past & future economy of country.

[Impacts every sector - 'Saptarishi']

1. Focus on agriculture
   (eg) Agriculture Accelerator Fund.
2. Increased focus on marginalised
   (eg) Eklavya Schools
3. Taxation reforms undertaken.
   (eg) 'Vivad se Vishwas'
4. Environmental focus visible
   (eg) MISHTI, Amrit Dharohar
5. Skilling & education given attention
   (eg) Increased expenditure on social justice ministry.
6. Industrialisation reforms (eg) MSME

Thus, the focus of budget is multidimensional & multifaceted.

However, highlighted issue is lack of scrutiny.

Lack of public scrutiny of Budgetary Processes & Policies

(1) Limited parliamentary scrutiny

(eg) (1) Rajya Sabha limited role

(2) Absolute majority ruling party

(3) Limited committee scrutiny

(4) Guillotine.

(2) Limited public feedback

(eg) (1) Lack of awareness & literacy (more than 20% population illiterate)

(2) Financial literacy limited to understand economics technicality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Ltd. involvement of public expert groups. post budget

Although steps have been taken in recent times to involve public:

(1) Inviting opinions and inputs through mygov.in.

(2) Government having meeting with business groups or expert groups before finalizing budget focus.

(3) Media scrutiny during budget session.

However, despite these steps, overall public opinion is limited both in terms of availability as well as effectiveness since budget is passed despite feedbacks.

Way forward
- → can have mandatory public consultations
- → Involve committees effectively
- → Improve Parliamentary efficiency to reduce guillotine.

'Budget' is the key to unlock lives of 1140 crore citizens of India and thus must be scrutinised well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Through India's 'Operation flood', India has been able to become the largest producer of milk worldwide

However, the challenges in the dairy sector remain a concern.

Concern on Productivity of dairy Animals

(1) Indigenous ~~tribes~~ breeds, like Gir, Sahiwal facing climate effects & bovine disease

(2) Mixing of breeds - hybrid breeds playing with productivity of dairy animals.

(3) High usage of antibiotics

to increase milk production leading to AMR and declining health,

(4) lack of adequate research & development to increase productivity

(5) Technology advancement limited with heavy focus on traditional approaches.

Government has taken steps in this direction:

(1) National Dairy Development Board

(2) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

(3) Investment on removing Bovine diseases (Budget 2021)

(4) National Dairy Husbandry fund is created.

(5) encouraging research through agricultural universities and Kisan Vikas Kendras.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestions

(1) International collaborations and learning from countries like New Zealand

(2) Encourage farmers to undertake investment in livestock.

(3) Reduce usage of antibiotics through implementation of initiatives like 'Red Line Campaign'

(4) Invest in technology & focus on indigenous breeds.

Dairy sectors & animals must be preserved and supported in line with Article 47 of Indian Constitution.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture is responsible for around 20-30% increase in temperatures worldwide (UN) and thus establishing importance of agriculture in climate change.

Climate change responsible for crop failures

(1) Disturbed monsoon & droughts leading to crop failure (60% agriculture rainfed)

(2) Disturbing local biodiversity responsible for ecosystem engineering (4) earthquakes

However, agriculture sector itself feeds back in climate change & thus exacerbates own problem.

Agriculture leading to Climate change

(1) Over use of nitrogenous fertilizers leading to NO_2 emission

(2) Increased land degradation through soil acidity / soil alkanization leading to limited carbon sequestration.
(eg) Black soil sequestrates lot. carbon)

(3) Carbon intensive crops grown
(eg) ~~wate~~ rice, wheat

(4) Mechanization fuled by fossil fuels generating harmful emissions.

(5) Farm gate losses & storage losses leading to food spoilage & thus. emission generation

(6) Nitrogenous fertilizers further going to water bodies. which

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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leads to eutrophication & thus limited carbon sequestration by rivers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategy of National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan (NADMP).

(1) Making farmers resilient to climate change vagaries by adaptive farming techniques.

(2) Reduce vulnerability through hazard zoning and targetted attention to at risk farmers

(3) Supporting eco-friendly farming practices to reduce emissions from agriculture

(4) Additional focus on ZBNF.

Thus, NADMP will play a critical role in increasing resilience of farmers and thus ensuring food security as well as income security in line with "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS" (Development for all)

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Around 58% of India comes under risk of earthquake and thus it becomes critical to deal with these tremors which have ability to destroy life & livelihood of millions.

Vulnerability of regions around Himalayas including Delhi

① Seismic Gap in Himalayas affects the regions around including Delhi (increasing number of earthquakes seen in Delhi)

② High rate of urbanisation and development increases the vulnerability.

③ Heavy at risk construction in

Himalayan region.

(4). Increased ground water extraction around Himalayas (eg Punjab, Haryana

(5) Climate change impact and heavy rainfall increase vulnerability

(6). High number of poors & lack of adaptive construction - increases risk.

Major Earthquake Prone Region

Institutional Measures taken in this regard

(1) National Disaster management Authority & State DMA.

(2) International collaboration through creation of Disaster Resilient Structure

(3) Earthquake zone mapping using GIS technology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Signing Sendai framework and working towards 7 goals set by it.

Significant Gaps

(1). Lack of Adequate funding & fund release to state

(2) Limited technology usage & updation of data on earthquake zones

(3) Overexploitation & continued urbanization in these regions

(4) Lack of urban planning integrated with disaster resilience

(a) Recent urban floods - Delhi

Way forward
- → Increased coordination b/w state & centre
- → Further empowerment of SDMAs
- → Accelerate collaboration at CDRI

Respond, Sendai, Rehabilitate, Reduce Risk

Planned disaster resilience will take us one step further to be a developed country by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion reaction refers to production of nuclear energy by fusing two atoms. Given 11. contribution of nuclear energy to India's energy bank, it is of paramount importance.

Advantages of Nuclear Fusion Power Generation

- More energy than nuclear fission
- Less or no radioactive waste
- High amount generated with low risk of being used for destructive purposes.
- Limited environmental emission
- Use of Thorium - resources already with India.

However, there are limitations in using it & scaling it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations of Nuclear Fusion Reactor

- Alternating like hydro & limited investment
- Perceptions of people is negative (Not in my backyard attitude)
- Limited breakthroughs even after so many years.
- Technology needed for it & limited sharing of technology due to many due to geopolitical reasons.
- Funding is a challenge due to heavy social expenditure burden.
- Lack of skilled population to leverage & use nuclear energy.

India is already taking steps in this direction through initiatives like collaborations at

ITER and with US on nuclear energy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Further suggestions to leverage

(1) Integrate nuclear energy holistically in renewable energy policy.

(2) encourage further research & development (only 0.7% spent on R&D)

(3) Accelerate collaboration at international level

(4) Sensitise people on benefits of nuclear energy through IEC campaigns

Nuclear fusion energy can play an instrumental role in India's aim to be carbon neutral by 2070 (Panchamrit) and thus adequate steps must be taken.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering in layman terms is the process used to make dirty money clean.

India loses significant amount to black money & organised crimes induced via moneylaundering (PMLA).

Recent amendments in Prevention of Money laundering Act (PMLA)

① ~~Rais~~ Defines people who are politically exposed & expands KYC Banks

② empowers ED to take strict measures against money laundering offences. - (retrospective crimes)

③ No need for ED to share ECR with the convict.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Utility of PMLA

(1) Enforcers GD to take adequate & fast steps to deal with money laundering.

(2) Allows attachment of property.

(3) ~~Ensure~~ Allows arrest even for crimes outside country.

(4) Reduced linkages with terrorism & organised crime.

Limited efficacy of PMLA

(1) Seen as authoritarianism and government curbing & discouraging free business (eg) Recent case in SC

(2). Low conviction rate of PMLA (Below 10%.)

(3.) Difficult to operationalise and implement in interconnected world

(4) Global tax Havens like Havana, Cayman Islands restricting.

(5) Issues like Roundtripping

(6) Weak enforcement at international level (4) Pakistan no more in grey list of FATF-

(7) ~~Ro~~ less collaboration by banks (KYC)

Suggestions

(1) Increase convictionrate by ~~offing~~ enhancing number of manpower to ED.

(2) Aggressively collaborate at international level (FATF, G20, G7)

(3) Reduce faulty cases by increasing prior investigation

PMLA play a huge role in curbing black money and ensuring security of nation & thus must be implemented effectively to reach closer to $5 trillion economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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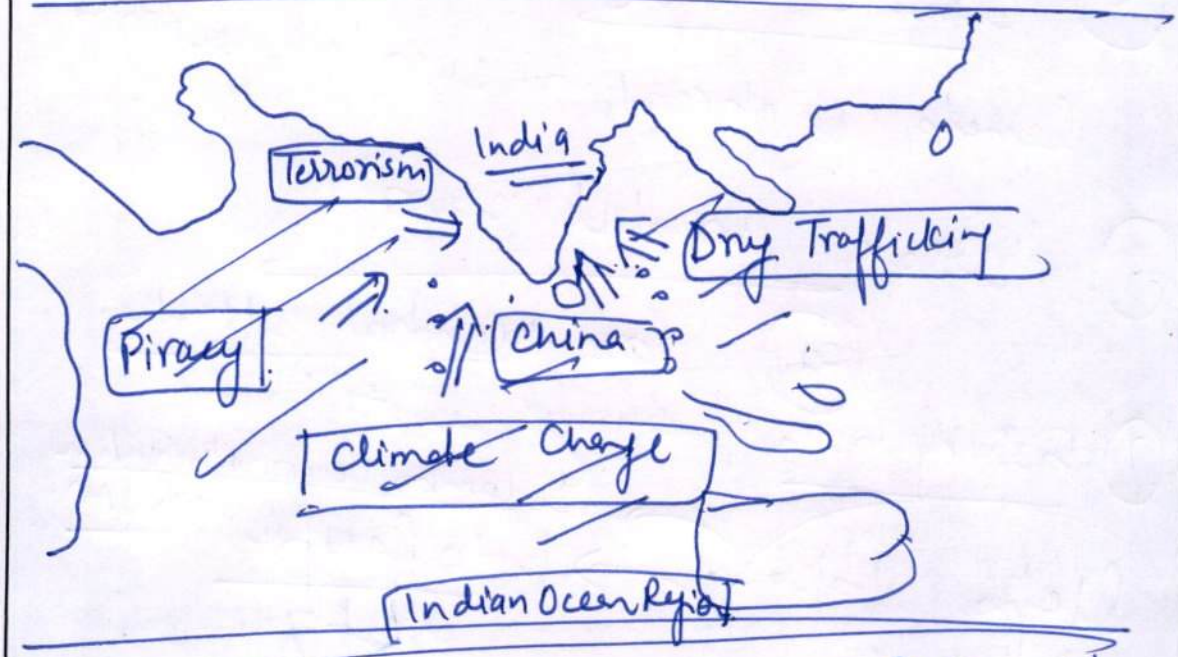
Indian Ocean region is of immense importance to India with over 70% of trade passing through it.



Security threats in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

1. Piracy in IOR (331. Gulf of Aden)
2. Terrorist threats
   (eg) Organisations like Boko Haram, Al Qaeda

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Drug Trafficking – proximity to Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent

(4) Aggressive China – BRI strategy, string of Pearls, Hambantota lease

(5) Climate change – Rising sea levels & threat to coastal security

(6) Weak coastal security

(eg) 2008 Mumbai attack through west.

(7) Rising risks

Steps taken already

- Colombo Security Initiative & QUAD
- Indo Pacific strategy
- Anti Piracy Act
- Indian Coast Guard
- SAGAR
- Strategic Command – Andaman & Nicobar
- INS Vikramaditya

Further strategy to deal with threat

(1.) Collaboration with like minded countries like Japan, Australia & Africa

(2) Role of Net Security Provider in the region

(3) Enhance community participation

(eg) ICG initiative for

(4) Collaboration on fishing issues

(eg) with Srilanka

(5.) Aggressive naval power with theaterisation of forces (Kargil commitee)

Thus adequate steps must be taken so that India can not only play its own role for self security but also as NET SECURITY PROVIDER in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK